

# Tap Wire to Guard Morgan Arms Deal

## WILSON ASKS REPRIEVE FOR SINN FEINER

### J. C. Lynch, Natural- ized American, Sen- tenced in Dublin.

### MESSAGE RUSHED TO SAVE LIFE

### Prisoner Condemned to Die This Morning, Accord- ing to Reports Here.

Washington, May 18.—President Wilson, acting at the request of Senator O'Gorman, of New York, sent a message to-night through the State Department to Ambassador Page, in London, directing him to make every possible effort to secure a delay in the execution of sentence on Jeremiah J. Lynch, of New York, a naturalized American, convicted by a court martial of being implicated in the Irish uprising.

Information telegraphed here to-night to Senator O'Gorman by friends of Lynch in New York was to the effect that he had been sentenced to death and would be shot at midnight.

New York time. Secretary Lansing, at the direction of the President, at 9 o'clock to-night cabled Ambassador Page to make representations in behalf of Lynch, in order to save his life, pending an investigation of the facts in his case by the American government.

### Waldorf-Astoria Men Ask U. S. Intercession

Hundreds of Irish-Americans employed in the Waldorf-Astoria were today in commotion yesterday by the report that J. C. Lynch had been sentenced to death in Dublin. Lynch, they knew to be a naturalized American, was a close acquaintance of the Waldorf-Astoria employees several years ago during a stay at the hotel. Many of them are his personal friends. It is believed that the Waldorf-Astoria men, who are in the city, are making every effort to secure a delay in the execution of sentence on Lynch, in order to save his life, pending an investigation of the facts in his case by the American government.

### Asquith Visits Cork: Confers with Leaders

Dublin, May 18.—Premier Asquith visited Cork to-day, and held several conferences with the Nationalist leaders in the South of Ireland. He returned here late to-night. The authorities are now facilitating the speedy release of persons inadvertently arrested. Printed forms for application for release have been issued, and the commanders of prisons have been instructed to assist liberators in giving proofs that they had no connection with the rebellion or the Sinn Fein movement.

Other modifications have been made in the treatment of prisoners, such as facilities for the visit of friends and for securing legal advice.

## Find Mother Hid 2 Girls 2 Years in Darkened Flat

Agents Free Prisoners, Surprised at Seeing Sun—Dust-Covered Rooms, Unused Beds and Furniture—Three Lived on Raw Food.

For two years the second floor apartment in the brownstone house at 166 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, had been a mystery to the surrounding residential neighborhood. It was granted in the gossip of the tenants that some family lived there. But no one had seen the furniture moved in; no one had ever seen a human being enter or leave the flat; the door was never open; no lights flickered through the shaded windows; no sound disturbed the perpetual silence except occasionally plaintive, shrill wails like the peevish fretting of a sick child.

One day a letter carrier found an old man lying flat in the hallway whispering through the crack under the bolted door. Espionage by neighbors confirmed the tale—this gray-haired man, sneaking into the house several times a week, linked the mysterious apartment with its unknown inmates to the rest of Brooklyn. Often he left bundles outside the door. No one ever saw them taken in, the lock did not click, never a hinge creaked, yet the bundles disappeared.

Yesterday the house of mystery yielded up its secret. Agents for the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children broke into the apartment and found Mrs. Emma Hall, forty-two, an insane mother, keeping guard over her emaciated daughters, Frances and Florence Weeks. For two years,

## ASQUITH TO FORM AN IRISH CABINET

It Will Sit in Dublin and Be Responsible to House of Commons.

London, May 19.—The "Daily Mail" Dublin correspondent gives the following summary of the result of Premier Asquith's trip to Ireland:

"The idea chiefly discussed by the Premier has been the formation of an Irish executive council, to sit in Dublin as an Irish Cabinet, and to be responsible, like the Imperial Cabinet, to the British House of Commons, but to possess no powers to enact legislation or to raise new taxes.

## A. S. CHESEBROUGH KILLED IN AUTO

Yacht Designer and Party Go  
Over Wall Into Bay.

Bristol, R. I., May 18.—Albert S. Chesbrough, yacht designer of international reputation, was killed to-night when an automobile in which he was riding skidded and fell over the sea wall into Narragansett Bay.

## EDISON IN BED THREE HOURS IN 15 DAYS

Inventor on a "Spree" Trying to  
Solve Some Factory Puzzle.

Orange, N. J., May 18.—Thomas A. Edison is on another "spree." He is now sleeping three hours in 15 days. The "insomnia squad" in the inventive wizard's laboratories here, as one of the greatest he has ever been, during fifteen of the last twenty days. Mr. Edison has been working the day, Tuesday and Wednesday, the day of all night labor was offset by an hour's sleep each morning after breakfast. This afternoon the inventor, who is in his sixty-ninth year, was still hard at work.

## THIEF TAKES 2 SHOTS AT MAN IN MIRROR

Intruder's Reflection Saves  
Suburban Family's Jewels.

Somerville, N. J., May 18.—A burglar was slinking through the home of Philip W. Tunison, Jr., in East Main Street, early this morning. With a flashlight and revolver extended, the masked visitor stepped from a hallway into the Tunison parlor.

## DANIELS PLAN THROWN ASIDE IN NAVAL BILL

House Measure Votes  
5 Battle Cruisers,  
No Dreadnoughts.

## DEMOCRATS BOLT 5-YEAR SCHEME

"Little Navy" Men Force  
Compromise — Bill  
Pleases Kitchin.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, May 18.—The five-day deadlock in the House Naval Committee was finally broken to-day with a defeat for the Administration forecast.

On a strictly party vote the naval appropriation bill was authorized, but without the provision for a five-year building programme advocated by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

As finally agreed to, the bill authorizes the construction in 1917 of five battle-cruisers, as against two dreadnoughts and two battle-cruisers recommended by Secretary Daniels; four scout cruisers, an increase of one scout over the department's programme; ten destroyers, as against fifteen recommended; twenty submarines, three to be 800-ton boats, compared with five

## M'MILLAN RELIEF VESSEL FAILS

The Cluett Prevented by  
Ice from Reaching Etah,  
Hovey Reports.

By DR. E. O. HOVEY.  
Head of the MacMillan Relief Expedition.

Thorshavn, Faeroe Islands, May 18.—The auxiliary schooner George R. Cluett, which was sent to the Arctic last summer by the American Museum of Natural History for the relief of the Crocker Land expedition at Etah, met with bad ice conditions in Melville Bay, did not arrive in North Star Bay until September 12, and failed to reach Etah.

As representative of the museum on the ship, I proceeded in a power boat, belonging to Knud Rasmussen, under charge of Peter Freuchen, from North Star Bay, and arrived at Etah September 15 and found Fitzhugh Green, Ekblaw Tanquary and Allen there, and brought them away with most important records and a supply of gasoline for the vessel. MacMillan, Hunt and Small were absent hunting game for food, but I met MacMillan and Small next day and left them in charge of affairs and to continue their work.

I reached the Cluett in a gale on September 17 and left North Star Bay for New York on September 19. I had trouble with the engine and on September 23 was driven back from Cape York by a gale and took refuge in Peter Sound, and was finally forced to winter there with a broken crankshaft, a broken rudder, a stove-in side plank and an inadequate supply of food. The shortage of food forced the museum party to leave the vessel.

Green, Tanquary, Allen and myself started southward by dog sleds on January 16, under guidance of Peter Freuchen, the Danish agent at North Star Bay, to make the journey across Melville Bay to Upernivik or some other place where subsistence could be secured. The expectation of the party was ultimately to reach Holstenborg, a sledge journey of 1,300 miles, and to take the steamer Hansaegerd thence on the first trip of the season to Europe.

The food supply in Greenland was short on account of the war. At Cape York I collapsed from the cold and was obliged to drop out from the party. Ekblaw came down from the ship to care for me, and on January 20 Green, Tanquary, Allen and Freuchen continued the journey, leaving me well, but not able to withstand the hardships of the severe trip across Melville Bay. I was to return to the ship and later go to North Star Bay for the summer. Comer went to North Star Bay in December.

Green spent the fall sledging between North Star Bay and Etah and assisted MacMillan in bringing the Crocker Land expedition's kins, clothing and food to help Peter Freuchen outfit the party going southward.

MacMillan planned to leave Etah about March 15 with five sledges and fifty dogs for an exploration of the region north of Perry Island. He hoped to reach and encircle Findlay Land seen by the Franklin Expedition in 1846.

## WILSON PLANS TO MAKE CLEAR PEACE VIEWS

Address Before Taft's  
League Expected to  
Interest Europe.

## MAY GIVE HINT ON ENDING WAR

Washington Believes That  
Chance Will Be Offered  
for Mediation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, May 18.—President Wilson's views on the prospects of peace in Europe are expected to become known when he addresses the League to Enforce Peace here on May 26 or 27.

The President to-day accepted the league's invitation to speak. Ex-President Taft is chairman of the league.

This chance to talk about peace comes at an opportune time. The President's friends believe. Mr. Wilson has been in an embarrassing position as regards mediation. Early in the war he let it be known that he would take steps toward bringing the belligerents together whenever one of them requested it. As no nation has yet availed itself of the offer, he has felt bound to keep silent.

It is known, however, that he believes much could be accomplished toward hastening the end of the war by friendly mediation, provided the motives of the mediator could be made clear to the belligerents. Recently high officials of several of the belligerents have made public declarations on peace which sound to the President like a hint. But he wants to be sure of his ground before he broaches the subject to any.

## GERMANY CURBS SUBJECTS HERE

Through Embassy Warns  
That United States Laws  
Must Be Obeyed.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, May 18.—Instructions sent from the German Embassy to German consuls in this country to-day, to warn German subjects to obey the laws of the United States, are taken as further evidence that Germany has changed her attitude toward the United States and is now bent on a campaign of conciliation. Officials believe the German government has at last realized the importance of conciliating American public opinion, and is determined to stop all activities, both on the seas and in the United States, that might hinder action by this government against Great Britain.

The Embassy issued the following statement, a paraphrase of which was communicated to the State Department for its information:

"In consequence of cases that have occurred of late, German Ambassador von Bernstorff sent instructions to all the German consuls in the United States to strongly impress on German citizens living in their districts that it is their duty scrupulously to obey the laws of the states in which they reside."

## Watch Your Step

Not far from The Tribune Building is a shoe store with all the outward appearance of a high-grade establishment. It has apparently all the inward policy of the low-grade "Let the Buyer Beware" shops.

Samuel Hopkins Adams tells about it next Sunday. It is a particular illustration of the story by speaking to your newsdealer to-day. A word in time saves—your copy.

**The Sunday Tribune**  
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## Hunger Fails to Check Speed of Sibley's Men

Handful of Troopers Pursue Bandits Day and Night With Little Water and Less Food.

By ROBERT DUNN.  
Rancho Santa Fe Del Pino, Coahuila, Mexico, May 17 (by motor to Marathon, Tex.).—The two expeditionary forces now in Mexico, General Pershing's army of Chihuahua and Major Frederick Sibley's handful of five cavalry troops, compare as heavyweight champion, powerfully backed, to an unknown bantam seeking honors "on his own."

Below Dublin, Chihuahua is well wooded and watered, food for men and forage for horses can be rustled. But hither for hundreds of miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad the land is desert. No native across the Rio Grande has more than enough food barely to keep life in him—wherefore, hopelessly, he gives you a wheat tortilla after refusing to sell it. Their burros, the scant, skinny stock of the absent landlords at the crumbling mud ranches, have nothing to eat except cactus and the thorny green of the desert catclaw.

Pershing's troops had at least the assurance that all in the power of our meagre army equipment was being done to provision them. But Langhorne's work was made sure before a single supply truck or pack train had crossed the Rio Grande. And now, after nearly a week, he is still utterly out of touch with his base at Marathon.

It is this which the odd "curtain of silence" that has surrounded his movements lifts upon. "Tell all mess sergeants that from now on," I heard him order at Aguahita, as we were preparing for the intended night attack on this ranch which freed Jesse Deemer, "to count every piece of hard bread they give out." Aguahita was the place where a native well went dry after water. Each dozen horses. If Major Langhorne's exploits

## MEXICANS SLAY U. S. SERGEANT

Brooklyn Man "Drunk and  
Fired First," Says Gavira;  
"Sober," Say Comrades.

El Paso, Tex., May 18.—Sergeant Harry Furman, of the machine gun company of the 21st Infantry, was shot and killed on Mexican soil a mile and a half east of Juarez to-day by Mexican customs guards.

General Gavira, Juarez commander, and other Mexican officials say Furman crossed the international boundary in an intoxicated condition and fired on the customs guard. Furman's company commander says that he saw the sergeant but a short time before the shooting, and that he appeared perfectly sober.

Investigation disclosed that Furman, while searching for stray mules, rode a horse upon a strip of Mexican soil north of the Rio Grande left by the shifting of the river bed. American army men admit that he was not with in his rights in penetrating Mexican soil. His pistol had been recently fired two chambers being empty. General Bell said to-night that he had no evidence to show whether Furman or the Mexicans fired first.

Sergeant Furman was one of the most popular men in the regiment, being its crack machine-gun operator, an all-around athlete and a fine horseman.

The idea that the sergeant could have been intoxicated is scouted by officers and privates alike. Furman was serving his second enlistment, having signed at the Columbus, Ohio, barracks. He has two sisters in Brooklyn, one of them being a Mrs. Fabre, at 2 Manitou Street.

## STRANGE CRAFT FIRES ON FILIBUSTER GUARD

One of Soldiers Watching Wreck  
of La Providencia Wounded.

Brownsville, Tex., May 18.—J. J. Garza, Carranza consul, to-day directed to Colonel A. P. Blockson, of the border patrol, that a supposed filibustering schooner had approached the wreck of the schooner La Providencia on the Mexican Gulf coast south of here, and fired a shot at the soldiers guarding the derelict, seriously wounding one.

It was believed that the object was to board the wreck, which, at the time it was grounded, was reported to be carrying arms and ammunition to Mexico.

The execution of Sinn Fein leaders, although officials recognize it as just, has aroused a feeling throughout the country that has affected Washington. It is apparent that whatever the President's personal feelings, the country demands a stricter brand of neutrality than has been practiced up to this time.

## BANKS' CABLE SECRETS SOLD TO 'WAR TOUTS'

'Phone 'Cut in' to Trap  
Office Thief, Officials  
Tell Thompson.

## SWANN REVEALS 'TAPPING' ORDERS

Three Men Who Have  
Desks in Seymour's Office  
To Be Called To-day.

The telephone wires of Seymour & Seymour, lawyers, of 120 Broadway, were tapped by Police Commissioner Woods, following the receipt of a written complaint from J. P. Morgan & Co.

The banking house, the financial representatives of the Allies in this country, wrote the Police Commissioner that one of its employees had been selling copies of the secret orders for munitions, involving millions of dollars, received from the Allies, to one or more men having desks in the office of Seymour & Seymour.

The stolen Morgan correspondence, consisting of cable messages and letters, or rather copies of them, were then "touted" to ammunition manufacturers. Copies of the Morgan correspondence were found in Seymour's office, written on supposedly Seymour stationery. The method of profiting on them was similar to that employed by a racetrack tout. Each munition manufacturer was told the limit that Morgan & Co. had been told by the Allies to bid on the munitions. The "war tout" would then wait until the contract was let and call on the successful bidder and claim a share of the profits.

Swann Makes Revelation.  
This was testified to before the Thompson committee by District Attorney Swann last night. The hearing was an executive session, at which were present only Senator Thompson, the members of the committee, counsel; Frederick Seymour, District Attorney Swann, Police Commissioner Woods and Corporation Counsel Hardy, who represented the Mayor.

It was also testified by District Attorney Swann, who was not sworn, that the Burns Detective Agency was employed by Morgan & Co., and that it was under Mr. Burns's direction that the dictagraph or dictaphone was installed in the office of Seymour & Seymour.

From other sources it was learned that fears were entertained that the stolen Morgan cables and correspondence found their way into the hands of German agents. When the executive session ended, a little after 7 o'clock, Commissioner Woods, accompanied by Henry Jay Case, his secretary, and Frank Deputy Police Commissioner, and Frank Lord and Guy Scull—called on Mayor Mitchell, who was waiting to hear from them, at the City Hall. A few minutes later Senator Thompson called on the Mayor.

Thompson, Woods and Mitchell later made statements concerning the wire-tapping situation. The Mayor, who had taken an active part in the day's proceedings, threatening "to split things wide open" if the Thompson committee would not hear Commissioner Woods, declared that there was no occasion for the public to think that there was any general tapping of telephone wires.

Commissioner Woods supplemented this by saying that it was only done for the purposes of detecting crime.

"The reason we took up that case," said the Commissioner, "was because we had information that some one in the Seymours' office, in collusion with some one in Morgan's office, was stealing cables and other information as to contracts from Morgan's office. The information, as it looked to us, was sufficient to make us feel that a crime had been committed, and that we would have to go to it and get the evidence and try to run the crime down. That was one reason why we listened on that wire. There was another reason, which I am not at liberty to tell you, because it has to do with most important matters affecting the national government."

Mayor Makes Statement.  
Mayor Mitchell, in whose private office Commissioner Woods made the statement, after his subordinate finished, said:

"I want to add to the Commissioner's statement. This represents one of the